AMENDMENT

In the Claims:

Please enter the following rewritten claims as follows:

1. (Twice Amended) An antisense oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, from about 7 to about 100 nucleotides in length comprising a sequence complementary to a transcribed region of a human or rodent neuropilin gene, wherein said oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, specifically binds to a nucleic acid comprising a sequence corresponding to said transcribed region and inhibits human or rodent neuropilin expression.

2. (Amended) The antisense oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, of Claim 1 further comprising one or more phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages.

3. (Twice Amended) The antisense oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, of Claim 1 further comprising additional nucleotides not complementary to the transcribed region of the neuropilin gene.

4. (Twice Amended) A vector comprising an oligonucleotide sequence from about 7 to about 100 nucleotides in length comprising a sequence complementary to a transcribed region of a human or rodent neuropilin gene, wherein said oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, specifically binds to a nucleic acid comprising a sequence corresponding to said transcribed region and inhibits human or rodent neuropilin expression.

5. (Twice Amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and an effective amount of an antisense oligonucleotide, or analog thereof,

from about 20 to about 100 nucleotides in length comprising a sequence complementary to a transcribed region of a human or rodent neuropilin gene, wherein said oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, specifically binds to a nucleic acid comprising a sequence corresponding to said transcribed region and inhibits human or rodent neuropilin expression.

6. (Twice Amended) A method for inhibiting the growth of a human or rodent tumor comprising, administering to a human or rodent suspected of having the tumor an effective amount of an antisense oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, from about 20 to about 100 nucleotides in length comprising a sequence complementary to a transcribed region of a human or rodent neuropilin gene under conditions such that the growth of the tumor is inhibited, wherein said oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, specifically binds to a nucleic acid comprising a sequence corresponding to said transcribed region.

7. (Amended) The method according to Claim 6 further comprising the step of administering to the human or rodent a chemotherapeutic agent.

10. (Twice Amended) A method for inhibiting the metastasis of a human or rodent tumor comprising, administering to a human or rodent suspected of having a metastatic tumor an effective amount of an antisense oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, from about 20 nucleotides to about 100 nucleotides in length comprising a sequence complementary to a transcribed region of a human or rodent neuropilin gene under conditions such that the metastasis of the tumor is inhibited, wherein said oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, specifically binds to a nucleic acid comprising a sequence corresponding to said transcribed region.

11. (Amended) The method according to Claim 10 further comprising the step of administering to the human or rodent a chemotherapeutic agent.

14. (Twice Amended) A method for inhibiting neovascularization comprising, administering to a human or rodent an effective amount of an antisense oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, from about 20 nucleotides to about 100 nucleotides in length comprising a sequence complementary to a transcribed region of a human or rodent neuropilin gene under conditions such that neovascularization is inhibited, wherein said oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, specifically binds to a nucleic acid comprising a sequence corresponding to said transcribed region.

N.E.

20. (Amended) The method according to Claim 8, comprising administering said antisense oligonucleotide to a human.

21. (Amended) The method according to Claim 13, comprising administering said antisense oligonucleotide to a human.

22. (Amended) The method according to Claim 16, comprising administering said antisense oligonucleotide to a human.

Please add the following new claims:

23. (New) A method of inhibiting the growth of cancer cells comprising, contacting said cancer cells in vitro with an effective amount of an antisense oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, from about 7 to about 100 nucleotides in length comprising a sequence complementary to a transcribed region of a human or rodent neuropilin gene under conditions such that the growth of the cancer cells is inhibited.

N.E.

24. (New) The method according to claim 23, wherein the oligonucleotide is from 20 to about 100 nucleotides in length and comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1 - 30.

25. (New) The method according to Claim 23 wherein the oligonucleotide is nuclease resistant.

26. (New) An antisense oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, from about 7 to about 100 nucleotides in length comprising a sequence complementary to a transcribed region of a neuropilin gene, wherein said transcribed region has a sequence as set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs:33 - 35 and wherein said oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, specifically binds to a nucleic acid comprising a sequence corresponding to said transcribed region and inhibits neuropilin expression.

27. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and an effective amount of the antisense oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, according to Claim 26.

28. (New) A method for inhibiting the growth of a human or rodent tumor comprising administering to a human or rodent suspected of having the tumor an effective amount of the antisense oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, according to Claim 26.

29. (New) A method for inhibiting the metastasis of a human or rodent tumor comprising administering to a human or rodent suspected of having a metastatic tumor an effective amount of the antisense oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, according to Claim 26.

30. (New) The method according to Claim 28 or 29, comprising administering said antisense oligonucleotide, or analog thereof, by infusion.